

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62.09
ions, in Pomology
IVED
1907
CATALOGUE
OF
California
Fruits
U. S. Department of Agriculture
AUG 18 1926
RECEIVED
DIE

COMPRISING
ONLY THE BEST AND MOST
PROFITABLE VARIETIES
GROWN AND PROPAGATED
BY

SILVA & BERGTHOLDT
- COMPANY -

GROWERS, NURSERYMEN AND SHIPPERS.

1907
PROPRIETORS
PLACER NURSERIES

NEWCASTLE, CAL.

OUR TREES MAY NOT BE THE CHEAPEST
BUT THEY ARE THE BEST THAT GOOD CARE
AND INTELLIGENT ATTENTION CAN PRODUCE

TO FRUIT GROWERS



W



E submit herewith a list comprising the most profitable sorts in the stock of trees and vines we offer this planting season. In the descriptions we give and in the recommendations we make, you may rely on the candor of our statements. We are FRUIT GROWERS; we are NURSERYMEN; we are propagators of new and improved varieties and we are FRUIT SHIPPERS.

We are not only versed in every phase of the fruit business, but from the selection and propagation of the infant bud to the distribution of the matured fruit product, we are vitally interested in every detail that tends to the success of the fruit industry; and in any recommendation that we make for your planting, we have in mind only your success as an orchardist, knowing that by this means alone can we make our FRUIT and NURSERY business a permanent success. We do not recommend for planting any new varieties until we have thoroughly satisfied ourselves as to their desirability for planting; and in our stock we do not carry a long list of varieties that we do not consider profitable for planting. In planting, you do not want all varieties of fruit that a Nur-

seryman can sell to you, good or bad, but you want to select those varieties adapted to your locality and only those that will make you money.

SELECTION.—Few growers realize the importance of this one principle in the propagation of trees, and but very few Nurserymen give heed to it. Take a lesson from the raiser of thorough-bred horses and other live stock. The same principle applies equally to the propagation of fruit trees. We do not cut our buds and scions promiscuously, but we cut them only from trees that have been under our own personal observation and that are the best specimens of their kind. This is **SELECTION**.

SEEDLING PITS versus **BUDDED PITS.**—Nurserymen invariably propagate on seedlings grown from budded pits, such, as Muir, Salway, etc., which tends to the deterioration of the tree so propagated. **THIS IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT.** We take a lesson again from the stock raiser. Our Peach and Plum Trees (on Peach Root) are propagated on the natural Peach Seedlings, i. e., seeds that for generations have grown from seedlings. Our trees may not be the cheapest, but they are the best that good care and intelligent application can produce. They will give you good service in the years to come, and that is what you want.

Very truly yours,

SILVA & BERGTHOLDT CO.

APPLES.

Demand for Early and Mid-summer Apples has been always in excess of the supply, while the prices realized make them one of the most profitable fruits. We offer only those Early and Mid-summer varieties that are adapted to this trade. They ripen in the order named.

RED ASTRACHAN (June 22nd to July 1st): The main reliance for an early Apple. Medium to large; skin, deep red and striped; flesh, white, fragrant, juicy, crisp, with an agreeable, rich, acid flavor; very attractive; fine eating and cannot be beaten for sauce; very productive.

WHITE ASTRACHAN (June 22nd to August 5th): Very large; skin, nearly white. A fine large cooking Apple. Very hardy and productive.

ALEXANDER (July 1st to August 15th): Very large, showy, greenish yellow. One of the best Apples for dessert. Tree hardy and prolific.

GRAVENSTEIN (July 13th to September 15th): Large to very large. Skin yellow, freely marked with light red and deep yellow stripes. Flesh, tender, crisp, delicious and delightfully fragrant. Very showy; good eating; excellent for dessert and a good seller. Fairly productive.

APRICOTS.

In certain localities Apricots are a very productive and profitable crop. In our district they are very shy bearers. In other districts they are prolific and regular. Before planting we advise that you satisfy yourself as to the adaptability of your location for the profitable production of this fruit.

NEWCASTLE EARLY (May 25th to June 10th): Medium size, round, sweet and juicy. Its earliness is its only virtue, otherwise of very inferior quality, and we discourage its planting.

ROYAL APRICOTS (June 5th to June 30th): The leading California Apricot. Large size, fine color and flavor. Flesh, pale orange, firm and juicy. A good shipper and more largely used for canning and drying than any other variety. Nine-tenths of the Apricots shipped from the State are of this variety.

BLLENHEIM (June 10th to July 1st): A fine large Cot, similar in many respects to the Royal. A good shipper, excellent for drying and canning, and a good bearer.

MOORPARK (June 20th to July 10th): Very large, yellowish green, red on the sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks and dots. Flesh, bright orange and parts freely from the stone. Fine for canning and drying. A very profitable variety in the northern coast counties.

PEACH COT (June 19th to June 28th): Large yellow splashed with red. Flesh, juicy and rich. When dried it is of deep golden yellow. Its large size and fine color render it very attractive both in the green and dried state.

ALMONDS.

Almonds, on account of their very early blooming propensities, are, in some localities, very shy bearers, and in other localities entirely non-productive. In some localities, however, they are fairly regular and prolific, while in others they are a sure and regular bearer. When favorably located they are exceedingly profitable, in fact, more so than any other fruit or nut. In the San Joaquin Valley, and in many other localities similarly situated, they do well, yielding a good crop. Before planting extensively to them, satisfy yourself as to their adaptability to the location and if adapted, you will find they are a very profitable investment. Most European varieties are a failure in all localities and we recommend, therefore, the planting only of California sorts, particularly

the Hatch varieties, which bear more regularly. In planting we would recommend the alternate planting of Drake's Seedling or Ne Plus Ultra with the other varieties, for the purpose of fertilization.

DRAKE'S SEEDLING: Originated with Mr. Drake of Suisun, Cal. Medium hard shell, bears abundantly and regularly, and is very valuable for fertilizing other varieties.

I. X. L.: Tree is a sturdy, upright grower. Nuts, large. Shells easily. Shells, soft and perfect. Bears heavily and regularly.

NE PLUS ULTRA: Tree, rapid grower; heavy and regular bearer. Nuts, large and very long in shape; soft shell; hulls free.

NONPAREIL: Extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer. Very thin shell, of the paper shell type. One of the best.

PEARS.

LAWSON or COMET (June 23rd to July 5th): The earliest good marketable Pear. Large to medium large. When ripened, bright crimson on yellow background. Flesh fine, rich and sweet. A good shipper, and in spite of its being a shy bearer, on account of its early ripening, it is a fairly profitable commercial variety.

BARTLETT (July 5th to September 1st): The "King of Pears." The best for Eastern as well as local markets. The best for canning and the best for drying. This delicious fruit is well known and needs no comment. Scarcely any other variety of fruit is making as much money for growers as BARTLETT PEARS.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU (August 1st to September 15th): Large pyriform. When ripened, color yellow, covered with russet dots. Flesh, yellowish, sweet, juicy and slightly granular. Splendid for dessert and when ripened, of excellent eating quality. Tree very hardy; prolific and regular bearer. This variety in quality does not compare with the Bartlett; yet, owing to its being a sure bearer, and owing to its immediately following the Bartlett when the demand for Pears is still at its height, they sell at remunerative prices and are a very profitable sort for planting.

WINTER NELLIS (Fall and Winter Pear) (August 20th to September 15th): Medium size, round, oblate. Surface part green, dotted with russet and a good part covered with russet. Ripens in from five to seven weeks. When ripened, flesh is yellowish white; fine grained; buttery; very melting and of exquisite eating quality. Were the Winter Nellis as prolific and regular as the Beurre Clairgeau, we would not hesitate to recommend them for planting next to the Bartlett or even with the Bartlett. But in our experience and under our observation they are not profitable on account of their shy bearing propensities. This variety is old and well known, and in some localities may be more productive.

GLOUT MORCEAUX (Winter) (September 5th to October 15th): Large; skin greenish yellow. Flesh white. Fine grained, and when ripened, melting, rich and sweet. Will keep from five to eight weeks after picking. Excellent for dessert when green or ripe.

EASTER BEURRE (Winter) (September 5th to October 15th): Very large; pumpkin shaped. Flesh, white, and when ripened, fine grained and juicy and of rich flavor. Will keep from two to three months after picking. Most delicious for dessert, green or ripe.

QUINCES.

The QUINCE of late has been attracting a great deal of attention as a marketable fruit. They are hardy. They will thrive where no other fruit will grow. They produce regular crops and come into bearing early. On both the local and Eastern market they find ready sale at remunerative prices.

PINEAPPLE (August 26th to October 1st): One of Burbank's latest productions. (See circular.) The name comes from the flavor, which is suggestive of Pineapples. Fully ripe, they can be eaten raw and will cook as tender as the best cooking Apples, possessing an exquisite flavor not equalled by other Quinces. Very large size; golden yellow; very hardy; bears young and a heavy crop every year.

ORANGE (September 5th to October 15th): Large, fine golden color. One of the best standard varieties.

CHERRIES.

KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK (May 1st to May 10th): The earliest shipping Cherry, medium size; black. Tender, juicy and good eating. Inclined to be a shy bearer in certain localities, but nevertheless, profitable on account of its earliness.

EARLY CHAPMAN (May 5th to May 15th): Large, black, very juicy and of good flavor. A good shipper. Fairly productive and in some respects similar to the Knight's Early Black, but a better bearer.

BLACK TARTARIAN (May 13th to May 25th): The standard Black Cherry. Large to very large. Purplish black. Dark purplish flesh. Very juicy and of excellent flavor. A splendid shipper. Very productive and one of the best for profit.

BING (May 22nd to June 3rd): A fine, extra large, black Cherry of the Bigareau family. It is of excellent eating and shipping quality. Were they as productive as the Royal Ann or Tartarian, we would recommend them as one of the most profitable varieties for planting. But in our own experience they have been inclined to be a shy bearer, and we have not planted to them extensively.

ROYAL ANN (May 20th to June 10th): Pale yellow, richly mottled with red. Extra large. Very firm, juicy and sweet. Good eating and magnificent for display. A splendid shipper. Canned, they have no equal. Very productive. They are good sellers in both the Eastern and local market. Owing to the rapidly growing demand for canned Cherries, this variety has a good future, and we do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting.

CENTENNIAL (May 20th to June 10th): In many respects similar to the Royal Ann, showing, however, a darker yellow and a little more red. Not as good for canning as the Royal Ann, but for eating out of hand, is a little sweeter. A good shipper.

under
BLACK OREGON (May 26th to June 15th): Very large, jet black. Very firm. Dark flesh, of exquisite sub-acid flavor. Will outship any other Cherry grown. Will carry to any point in perfect condition, and is, therefore, a great favorite for distant shipment. Very productive. Sells at remunerative prices, and is a money maker.

LAMBERT (June 5th to June 20th): An exceptionally large Cherry. Black, very firm, juicy, sweet and of a peculiar yet exquisite flavor. An excellent shipper. This variety comes highly recommended from Oregon. Has not yet been extensively planted in this State. We have seen it in bearing for four years, and are favorably impressed with its bearing quality. Should it prove a prolific and regular bearer, it will be one of the most desirable and profitable for planting. We have planted to them extensively in our own orchard.

PEACHES.

ALEXANDER (June 5th to June 20th): Most largely grown as the earliest variety and profitable mainly on that account. Medium to large. Greenish white cling stone. Flesh, white and juicy. Bears transportation well. Generally considered a shy bearer, though the strain that we propagate from is a good and regular bearer.

TRIUMPH (June 12th to June 30th): Ripens with the last of the Alexanders, and the first half of Hales. The earliest yellow Peach. Medium to large, part clingstone. Surface, yellow, deeply mottled with red. Flesh, bright yellow, sweet, juicy, and of excellent flavor. A good shipper. A sure and regular bearer and a great improvement over either Hales Early or Alexander. Some growers have difficulty growing them to size, though properly handled there should be no difficulty in this regard. We have planted extensively to them ourselves, considering them the best early Peach.

HALES EARLY (June 18th to July 6th): Medium to large. Clingstone. Surface, white, shaded with red. Flesh, white, juicy, and delicious. A good shipper. Fairly productive, but on account of its coming into competition on the Eastern market with Texas and Georgia Elbertas, we do not recommend very extensive planting for Eastern shipment.

ST. JOHN (June 28th to July 15th): The earliest yellow freestone. Medium size. Surface beautifully colored yellow with red cheek. Flesh, yellow, sweet and toothsome. For eating, one of the best of the season. Of excellent shipping quality. Productive, and in spite of the competition on the Eastern market from Georgia Elbertas, we do not hesitate to commend them as a profitable early freestone.

EARLY CRAWFORD (July 10th to July 27th): Medium to very large; oblong; freestone. Skin yellow with tinge of red; flesh, yellow, rich, and of excellent eating quality. Good for canning, drying or for Eastern shipment. This variety is well known and will continue to be a standard profitable sort.

FOSTER (July 15th to July 31st): Medium to large; round, freestone. Surface, yellow, with red cheek. Flesh, yellow, sweet and juicy. Good for canning, drying or Eastern shipment. Budding from a strain that is regularly productive, for our own planting we would prefer this variety to the Early Crawford.

TUSCAN CLING (July 13th to July 27th): Very large, very handsomely colored. Flesh, yellow and of excellent flavor. A good shipper, but most highly prized for canning and very desirable on account of its earliness. Very productive. This variety is the coming canned Peach, being prized by canners particularly on account of its superior quality, as well as on account of its earliness, coming into market when canners are running light, and on that account always command a premium over every other cling.

ELBERTA (July 21st to August 6th): A magnificent Peach and the best of the whole season. A perfect freestone. Very large, round, oval, of uniform size and symmetrical. Very attractive. Surface, rich golden yellow with faint red stripes. Flesh, yellow, juicy and of delicious flavor. Excellent also for canning and drying, and in that regard fully as desirable as either Muir or Lovell. A very prolific bearer. Ripening at the time when Georgia and Texas Peaches are out of market, and the Michigan, Colorado, and New England Peaches not yet moving, this variety meets with practically no competition on the Eastern market. We have planted extensively to them ourselves, and we do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting.

LATE CRAWFORDS (July 24th to August 13th): Very large; free-stone; roundish. Surface yellow with red cheek. Flesh, deep yellow, juicy and of excellent quality. Very firm. A good shipper; good for canning and drying; a popular and well known variety. A profitable sort for planting, but in our estimation not equal to the Elberta.

SUSQUEHANNA (July 22nd to August 15th): Large, globular; surface, light yellow, dashed with red. Flesh, yellow, juicy, and of rich vinous flavor. A fine Peach, but inclined to be a shy bearer, and we do not recommend them for planting.

ORANGE CLING (August 10th to August 25th): Very large. Skin, deep orange with red cheek. Flesh, yellow, firm, juicy, and of rich flavor. A good shipper and excellent for canning. Fairly productive.

MUIR (July 27th to August 15th): A large, perfect freestone. Surface yellow. Flesh, yellow, dense and sweet. An excellent long distance shipper and one of the best freestones for canning and drying. A regular and prolific bearer. A standard money maker.

LOVELL (August 5th to August 20th): A California Seedling. Large, freestone, and almost perfectly round. Flesh, yellow to the pit and of excellent quality. A superb canning and drying Peach. Has not yet been long enough under our observation to personally recommend its bearing quality, though other nurserymen recommend it as worthy of extensive planting.

HULLS LATE FREE (August 10th to August 20th): Medium to large. Skin, orange yellow, mottled with red. Flesh, very firm; moderately juicy and of excellent eating quality. Ripens between the going out of the Late Crawford and the coming in of the Salway. They fill a gap of two weeks, during which time, heretofore, it has been next to impossible to secure good yellow freestone Peaches. For Eastern shipment they invariably command a premium over late Crawfords. They are productive and we have planted to them extensively ourselves.

PICQUETTS LATE (August 15th to August 25th): Ripens a week ahead of Salways. A large, yellow freestone. Flesh, yellow, sweet and of good flavor. An excellent shipper; good for canning and drying. The strain of Picquetts we propagate from takes on a higher color, is a few days earlier and is of better eating quality than the Peaches commonly known as Picquetts Late. This strain is thrifty, prolific, and a regular bearer. What can be said of Hulls Late can also be said of this variety. These two varieties have the market when all other mid-summer varieties are out here on the coast and

Salways not yet moving. They are ahead of the rush of Colorado and Michigan Peaches. We prefer this strain of Picquetts to the Hulls Late, though we have planted extensively to both of these varieties ourselves. Planting either for the coast or for the Eastern market, they are a safe investment.

SALWAY (August 20th to September 15th): A large, perfect free-stone. Surface, creamy yellow with red cheek. Flesh, deep yellow, rich and sweet. A splendid Peach, and the standard late variety. A good shipper. A good canner, and excellent also for drying. On the Eastern market they come into competition with the Colorado, Michigan, and the New England States' Peaches, but on account of their prolific and regular bearing and their quality, they are nevertheless a profitable sort. More prolific and regular in bearing than any other Peach.

PHILLIPS CLING (August 26th to September 15th): A fine, large yellow cling; clear yellow to the pit, which is very small. Preferred by canners to any other variety of Clings, and so far the demand has been far in excess of the supply. Fairly productive.

SHERMAN CLING (September 5th to September 25th): A large yellow cling, yellow to the pit. Canned, it has a flavor, color, and texture not equalled by any other cling, not even Phillips. A sure and heavy bearer and a very profitable sort for planting.

LEVI CLING (September 2nd to September 25th): A fine cling, of large size. Surface, deep yellow, with a shade of deep brownish red. Flesh, yellow, firm, juicy and sweet. Highly esteemed for canning and a very desirable Peach for Eastern shipment. Equal almost to the Salway for bearing, and a profitable variety for planting.

PLUMS AND PRUNES.

CLYMAN (June 3rd to June 17th): The earliest Plum. Medium to large, roundish to oblong form. Color, red, mottled with purple. Flesh, firm, juicy, and of a sweet but very vinous flavor. Valuable mainly on account of its earliness and excellent shipping quality. Prolific, though we do not recommend their extensive planting.

CLIMAX (June 15th to July 3rd): Well named, "King of Early Plums." Large to very large. Fruit, heart-shaped. Color, beautiful bright cherry red. Flesh, yellow, of delicious flavor and delightful fragrance. This variety is one of the best of Luther Burbank's productions in the way of Plums. When first introduced, some prejudice was created against them on account of the small per cent of cracked specimens, but the past five years, though, have developed the fact that they practically overcome this tendency as the tree grows older, and when they attain maturity (6 years or more), the per cent of cracked specimens among them amounts to nothing. We have had this variety under close observation on the ranch of our Mr. Dudley since its introduction eight years ago, and we can safely recommend it, not only as the best early Plum, but also one of the most profitable sort of the season. Trees are strong and remarkably productive. They are a great improvement over Botan, Abundance and Red June, and ripening just ahead of the Burbanks, they strike the market when there is no other good red Plum, and when the demand for them is better than at any other time during the season, while its extreme earliness, large size, high color and fragrance make it one of the best selling Plums on the Eastern market. We have planted largely of them ourselves, and we do not hesitate to recommend this variety as the best early Plum for profit.

BURBANK (June 22nd to July 15th): Large to very large, and nearly globular. Surface, bright cherry red, mottled with yellow. Flesh, yellow, sweet, and of a fine, though somewhat peculiar but very agreeable flavor. Very firm and one of the best Plums for long distant shipment. Very prolific, a strong grower, and a very profitable variety.

WICKSON (July 10th to July 25th): Large, heart-shaped, and in ripening their color develops from a cherry red to a brilliant claret as full ripeness is attained. Flesh, amber, very juicy, and of a striking and agreeable flavor. A very attractive Plum. Excellent shipper and a good seller. Tree, strong grower and fairly prolific.

KELSEY (July 20th to August 15th): Very large, heart-shaped. Surface, green, changing to rich yellow, tinted with red when fully ripe. Flesh, yellow, very firm, and when fully ripened, of excellent eating quality. It ripens between the going out of the Japanese varieties and the coming in of the European varieties. The Kelsey generally finds a good market in all of the Eastern cities, and invariably sells at very remunerative prices. It is a fairly regular bearer, and a profitable Plum for planting. An old standard sort.

GIANT (July 20th to August 15th): Very large, oblong. Color, bright red, covered with handsome lilac bloom. Flesh, yellow, sweet, juicy and of a very pleasing flavor. A freestone and a splendid shipper, similar in many respects to the Hungarian, though of still better keeping quality. Ripens just ahead of the Hungarian, but having a long season, will hang, and can, if desired, be harvested after the Hungarians are off, being, however, ready for market in the lull between the going out of the Burbank and the Wickson and the coming in of the Hungarian, they command a premium both at home for the F. O. B. trade, and on the Eastern markets. Best of all, though, they are a sure and prolific bearer. We have planted extensively of this variety.

DIAMOND (July 25th to August 15th): Very large, oblong, dark purple, covered with deep bloom. Flesh, yellow, and when fully ripe, of excellent eating quality. A good shipper, and a very desirable market variety. We have a large number of this variety in our own orchard, and we do not hesitate to recommend it as a profitable sort.

FALLENBURG PRUNE *syn.* **SWISS PRUNE**, and **ITALIAN PRUNE** (August 1st to August 15th): Medium large size, oval, dark purple, and very firm. Flesh, greenish yellow, sweet, juicy, of fine flavor. A very desirable and profitable sort. We propagate from seven trees of this variety that have been in bearing for twenty-five years. They produce annually a crop of exceptionally fine large specimens of this sort, and we recommend the strain of this Prune we carry.

HUNGARIAN PRUNE syn. **GROSS PRUNE**, and **POND'S SEEDLING** (July 23rd to August 15th): Very large, ovate, skin dark red, covered with beautiful lilac bloom. Flesh, yellow, juicy, and of excellent flavor. A freestone and a good shipper. Its large size, excellent eating quality, and showy appearance make this a great favorite. Its merits are well known. Unfortunately a great many Hungarians are inclined to be shy, but generally they have the reputation of being alternate bearers. We discovered a few trees that for twenty-four years have produced regularly a full crop of fine large specimens of this fruit, and the trees of this variety that we furnish are propagated from this parentage.

GRAND DUKE (August 10th to September 1st): Very large, oval. Surface dark blackish purple, covered with a thick, deep blue bloom. Flesh, firm, greenish yellow and of splendid eating quality. Ripens after the Hungarians, and being practically the only Plum on the market at that time, it commands remunerative prices and will be always in great demand with shippers. They are fairly prolific and a regular bearer. We freely recommend them for your consideration, having a large number of them in our own acreage.

GERMAN PRUNE (August 15th to September 1st): A medium large, long, dark, oval variety. Color, dark purple with deep blue bloom. Flesh, greenish yellow and of a very agreeable flavor. A fairly productive and profitable variety.

GRAPES.

FONTAINBLEAU (July 31st to August 15th): Bunches large and compact, berries medium size and round. Skin, thin and greenish yellow. Pulp, juicy and sweet. Of fair shipping quality and valuable mainly as the earliest shipping Grape.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS (August 5th to August 20th): Bunches very large and compact, berries greenish yellow, firm, oval, and seedless. Pulp, crisp, and of a very sweet, delicious, natural flavor. A good shipper, and the best early variety. A valuable sort for drying.

BLACK PRINCE (August 12th to September 5th): The earliest good black Grape. Bunches long and tapering. Color, uniformly black with handsome deep blue bloom. Berries, medium to large, ovate, very juicy and sweet. A good shipper, very attractive, and of excellent eating quality. A good bearer.

ROSE PERU (August 12th to September 5th): Bunches large, shouldered and loose. Berry, round, large, with firm, sweet, crackling flesh. Color, black tinged with dark yellowish green. A good early Grape. A very profitable sort for planting.

BLUE MALVOISE (August 18th to September 1st): Bunches, branched, large and loose. Berries, medium size, reddish black with blue bloom. Pulp, juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor. An excellent Grape, but inclined to bear light in certain localities.

MALAGA (August 18th to September 15th): Bunches very large and compact. Berries, very large, oval, yellowish green, with white bloom and thick skinned. Flesh, very firm, sweet, crisp, and of exquisite natural flavor. A very desirable variety for Eastern shipment, and has rapidly displaced the Muscat on the Eastern markets. A good shipper, and sells at very remunerative prices. A good bearer.

MUSCAT (August 20th to September 15th): Bunches, long and loose. Berry, oval, yellowish green, and thick skinned. Pulp, very sweet, delicious, and with a decided Muscat flavor. For Eastern shipment we prefer the Malaga; for raisins, of course, the Muscat.

PURPLE DAMASCUS (August 25th to September 10th): Bunches large and loose. Fruit, very large, oval and of deep purple color. Flesh, meaty and juicy. A very attractive Grape and a good shipper.

TOKAY (August 18th to November 1st): Bunches large and compact. Berries very large, oblong, red, covered with lilac bloom. Flesh, firm, crackling and sweet. Used more largely as a table Grape than any other variety, and is the standard for profit.

BLACK MOROCCO (September 3rd to October 15th): Bunches large. Berries very large and oval with thick skin. Color, copper green to very black. Flesh, firm, juicy and sweet. A good bearer.

CORNICHON (September 6th to November 1st): Bunches long and loose. Berries, black, with deep blue bloom. Long, oval, with thick skin. Flesh, firm, crackling and of fine flavor. A very desirable table Grape and a good shipper. This variety is gaining favor each year, and we recommend it for extensive planting.

BLACK FERRERA (September 5th to October 15th): Bunches large and loosely set. Berries, large and oval, black with violet bloom, thin skinned. Flesh, sweet and crackling. A good shipper and a good bearer. A delicious table Grape and a valuable market variety.

EMPEROR (September 15th to November 1st): Bunches long and loose. Berries, large and oblong. Color, deep rose to nearly black with faint bloom. Its firmness, rich color, and excellent eating quality cause it to be in great demand. A very desirable market variety.

PERSIMMONS.

September 20th to November 1st.

A very desirable fruit for fall and winter use. Large, cone-shaped and will average in size with the Apple. Color, reddish yellow, to a beautiful salmon. Flesh, yellow, jelly-like and very rich. This fruit is growing more into favor each year. For a number of years it has found ready sale at high

prices in the San Francisco market, while shipments made to Chicago and New York have proven it a valuable acquisition for Eastern shipment. The trees are vigorous and prolific. Our list comprises the three best varieties, being very large and of the best eating quality:

Tani Nashi. Hichiya. Hyakume.

STRAWBERRIES.

JESSIE (April 18th to May 10th): The earliest. Berries, medium large, of great beauty and excellent flavor, though of not as good keeping quality as the Dollar.

DOLLAR (first crop April 28th to June 5th, second crop June 11th to August 15th): This Berry combines every qualification of a good marketable variety. It will ship to points three days distant. Large, highly colored, symmetrical. No other Berry known can be so satisfactorily shipped to distant localities as this.

BLACKBERRIES.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY (June 1st to July 5th): The earliest and best Blackberry; soft, sweet and luscious throughout; the best for putting up; very prolific.

LAWTON (June 25th to August 15th): Large, black, and of excellent eating quality. One of the best late Blackberries.

LOGAN BERRIES.

May 20th to June 19th.

Half Raspberry and half Blackberry. They are as large as the largest Blackberry, of same form and shape, but of a bright red color, and contain both the flavor of the Raspberry and the Blackberry, having a very vinous flavor not found in any other fruit. Raw, when fully ripe, it is excellent for the table, also excellent stewed, while for jelly or jam it has no equal.

RASPBERRIES.

HANSEL (May 22nd to June 15th): Medium to large. Color, bright crimson and of excellent flavor. Firm, and for distant shipment is one of the best.

KING (June 1st to June 28th): Of good size. Color, bright scarlet, and of fine eating quality. Excellent shipper.

CUTHBERT (June 10th to July 1st): Dark red Berry, of delicious Raspberry flavor. A good shipper, and one of the best for market.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE.

DISTANCE APART								8 Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
Distance,	1	foot	apart	each	way,	No.	plants.....	43,560	50,300
"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	10,890	12,575
"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	4,840	5,889
"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,722	3,143
"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,742	2,011
"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,210	1,397
"	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	888	1,025
"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	680	785
"	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	537	620
"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	435	502
"	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	302	348
"	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	222	256
"	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	193	222
"	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	170	196
"	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	134	154
"	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	109	125
"	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	69	79
"	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	48	55
"	35	"	"	"	"	"	"	35	40
"	40	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	31

RULE SQUARE METHOD: Mutiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

RULE EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE METHOD: Divide the number required to the acre, "square method," by the decimal 866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

